

was well attended by both units and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The meeting was held at the Arlington Hotel, Monday evening, May 14, 1917. After a banquet the guest of honor, Dr. Dudley Fulton of Los Angeles, delivered a paper before the society on "Diagnosis and Treatment of Renal Insufficiency." All members present took part in the discussion, and the meeting and paper were pronounced the best of the year.

R. M. CLARKE, Secretary.

TULARE COUNTY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Tulare County Medical Society held in Visalia on June 3 Dr. Thomas W. Huntington of San Francisco addressed the Society on "The Psychology of War." The address was of great interest and a large attendance was present.

The following were named as "The Auxiliary Defense Committee of Tulare County, California" and as the "Committee on Aid to Military Colleagues": Dr. C. A. Tillotson, Dinuba; Dr. J. Tracy Melvin, Porterville; Dr. A. W. Preston, Visalia.

The Society extended a very sincere vote of thanks to Dr. Huntington for his visit and address and voted to enroll in a body in the Medical Reserve Corps.

ADDISON W. PRESTON, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID OF THE BELGIAN PROFESSION FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MAY 31, 1917.

No contributions.

Previously reported receipts....\$7,961.26
Total Receipts.....\$7,961.26
Previously reported disbursements:

1625 Standard boxes of food	
@ \$2.20	\$3,575.00
1274 Standard boxes of food	
@ \$2.30	2,930.20
353 Standard boxes of food	
@ \$2.28	804.84
Total Disbursements	\$7,310.04

Balance\$651.22

F. F. SIMPSON, M. D., Treasurer,
7048 Jenkins Arcade Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Book Reviews

Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines and Pancreas.

By Robert Coleman Kemp, M. D., Professor of Gastro-intestinal Diseases at the Fordham University Medical School. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Octavo of 1096 pages, with 438 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1917. Cloth, \$7.00 net; Half Morocco, \$8.50 net.

In order that an adequate review of this encyclopedic work can be written, more space than can be afforded in these days of the high cost of paper would be required. In the field indicated by the title, a most complete and painstaking textbook has been assembled, making use of the whole literature, American and foreign.

This third, revised edition is a well merited proof of the wide popularity of Kemp's success in placing before the medical world a book that so thoroughly fills its place; this being the seventh reprint of the work in its original and revised forms.

Among the sections that have been added to the

work or amplified, are radio-diagnosis, Lane's kinks, Jackson's membrane, duodenal dilatation, ileo-cecal valve incompetency, subinfection, protein absorption, focal infection, as a source of gastro-intestinal disease and colon infection in other than the gastro-intestinal tract, visceral displacements, and diverticulitis. In addition the author has come out with decisive statements on the futility of treating surgical conditions except by the earliest possible application of surgery, including early exploratory operation in suspected malignancy and early excision of gastric ulcer regarded as a precancerous condition.

Among the standard reference works that grace the doctor's book shelves, a place should surely be found for Kemp's most helpful and well balanced text-book.

G. H. T.

The Starvation Treatment of Diabetes with a series of graduated diets. By L. W. Hill and R. S. Eckman. With an introduction by R. C. Cabot. Third edition. Boston: W. M. Leonard, Publisher. 1917. Price \$1.25.

This, the third edition in two years, is a strong testimonial of this little book's popularity. Quite a little new matter has been added and some of the diet tables have been changed, particularly along the lines of reduction of fat. This work can be highly recommended to all physicians interested in the treatment of diabetes and to the diabetic patient of average intelligence because of its practical teachings and ease of application.

R. B.

A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations.

By Lewis A. Stimson. Eighth edition, revised and enlarged with 475 illustrations and 39 plates in monotint. New York and Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1917. Price, \$6.00.

It is a pleasure to greet this old friend and standby in a new edition. We know of no book on fractures that can compare with it for completeness and careful elaboration; it has due regard for the new, but does not neglect the valuable data contained in the works of older writers. Stimson has brought it up like a favorite child; each successive edition shows the effects of his work and thought and nursing.

The new eighth edition contains considerable material on gunshot wounds, gathered in French military hospitals, and additions to the chapter on dislocations of the shoulder in infancy.

In his preface the author says: "I hope that the book in its formulation of principles and indication of choice of methods will be a safe guide for the practitioner and student." It is. L. E.

Surgical Clinics of Chicago. April, 1917. Volume I, Number 2. With 99 illustrations. Published bi-monthly by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London. Price per year, \$10.00.

Contents.

- Clinic of Dr. A. J. Ochsner:
Carcinoma of the breast. Intra-abdominal strangulated inguinal hernia.
- Clinic of Dr. N. M. Percy:
Pernicious anemia; splenectomy; blood transfusion.
- Clinic of Dr. John Ridlon:
Congenital dislocation of the hip.
- Clinic of Dr. A. D. Bevan:
Surgical lesions of the colon.
- Clinic of Dr. E. W. Andrews:
Divided bloodvessels as aids to accurate wound closure.
- Clinic of Dr. A. E. Halstead:
Three cases illustrating points in the surgical pathology of the region of the embryonic branchial clefts. (1) Ranula; (2) Cyst of the

ductus thyroglossus; (3) Retromaxillary tumor probably of branchial origin.

Clinic of Dr. Malcolm L. Harris:

Laryngectomy under nerve blocking.

Clinic of Dr. Carl Beck:

Plastic operations on the upper extremity.

Clinic of Dr. A. B. Kanavel:

Bullets located between the atlas and the base of the skull; technic of removal through mouth.

Clinic of Dr. D. N. Eisendrath:

Inguinosuperficial hernia associated with non-descent of the testis.

Clinic of Dr. C. B. Davis:

Suppurative pericarditis.

Clinic of Dr. D. B. Phemister:

Chronic lung abscess with pulmonary hypertrophic osteo-arthritis.

Clinic of Dr. Louis A. Greensfelder:

Demonstration and reduction of an old subcoracoid dislocation of the shoulder.

Clinic of Dr. Hugh McKenna:

Demonstration of cases illustrating important aspects of the indications, technic and results of bone transplantation and arthroplasty. (1) Double hallux valgus. (2) Fracture of the femur treated by means of an autotransplant. (3) Tuberculosis of the first phalanx of the second finger. (Demonstration of previously operated cases.)

Clinic of Dr. F. G. Dyas:

Open treatment of infected wounds.

Traumatic Surgery. By John J. Moorhead, M. D., F. A. C. S., Adjunct Professor of Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. Octavo volume of 760 pages with 522 original illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1917. Cloth, \$6.50 net; Half Morocco, \$8.00 net.

The author is chief surgeon to the Interborough Rapid Transit and New York Railways; his book is evidence enough of his experience. The book is eminently practical; symptomatology and treatment are well discussed, briefly, clearly and with a foundation of personal observation.

The chapters on fractures and dislocations will be especially valuable to those engaged in industrial accident work, particularly the notes on results, length of disability and first aid treatment. A few remarks on late complications might be added with benefit. The periods of partial and total disability given by the author are short, a good deal shorter than they would be in the hands of a general practitioner, and even of a trained surgeon, unless he has to do with an uncommonly willing and energetic class of insurance patients. Some observations are at variance with the experience of others: e. g., that fibrous union is frequent in fractures of the clavicle, and that non-union in fractures of the forearm is unusual; that fractures of the costal cartilages are rare, and that restoration after dislocation of the elbow is complete.

The chapter on injuries of the spine contains a complete discussion of cord complications, but we would appreciate a little more information on the subject of sprained back, sacralized lumbar vertebra and similar obscure conditions. The author's attitude towards cord injuries is more hopeful than that of most men. Fig. 462 is misdrawn; it represents an intradural hemorrhage, but not a hematoclysis.

The chapters on trauma and miscarriage, trauma and hernia and uterine prolapse and the chapter on traumatic neuroses will be welcome to many a doctor who is put face to face with these questions in his insurance practice.

The book can be warmly recommended as a competent and helpful guide to traumatic and insurance surgery. Its rapid reprinting attests its certain popularity.

L. E.

Localisation et Extraction des Projectiles. By L. Ombredanne and R. Ledoux-Lebard. Paper. Pp. 350. xiv, illustrated. Paris: Masson & Cie. 1917.

This little volume is one of a collection of monographs on military medicine. It contains four introductory chapters on the Roentgen ray in general, and follows these by eleven others that treat of the search and localization of projectiles and of their extraction. It is written in a clear and practical way, and explains the by no means simple radiographic methods that have arisen from McKenzie Davidson's procedure, giving enough of their mathematical theory to make them fully intelligible. Fluoroscopic methods, which have proven of more practical value than the radiographic ones, are also fully explained and illustrated. The book will be a useful aid to radiographers and military surgeons.

L. E.

Constipation, Obstipation and Intestinal Stasis. By Samuel Goodwin Gant, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Diseases of the Colon, Sigmoid Flexure, Rectum and Anus in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Second edition enlarged. Octavo of 584 pages, with 258 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1916. Cloth, \$6.00 net; Half, Morocco, \$7.50 net.

This book contains a great deal of information upon the subject, and undoubtedly has been of service to the medical profession or it would not have been reprinted twice and now re-edited. There are a number of objections, however, which seem to be common to the average text-book and which ought not to be passed over silently in a review. Probably the worst fault of text-book writers is the tendency to make loose and unwarranted statements. For instance, on page 71, what experimental evidence has Dr. Gant for the statement that the daily use of cleansing enemas is very injurious, "owing to the fact that it leads to enteroptosis, angulation, dilatation, atony of the gut and an obtunded condition of the colon"? Similar statements are made on page 209. We doubt if he would defend such a statement if it were called to his attention. He doesn't object, however, to the doctor's giving the irrigations at so much per visit. On page 267 and elsewhere he talks of "torpidity" of the liver, whatever that is. He thinks it can be corrected by vibratory massage over the liver. He shares also in the common delusion that mercury is a chologogue (p. 306). In speaking of massage, on page 271 he says: "It dislodges and pushes down scybala and large putty-like fecal accumulations lodged in any part of the colon. . . . it assists in driving the contents of the small bowel into the cecum . . . and helps to force solid feces out of the sigmoid flexure. It breaks up fecal masses and assists them to pass points of obstruction." Dr. Gant may have proof for these statements, but we doubt it very much. While studying people under the radioscope, we have tried repeatedly to move fecal masses a little way along the colon, and have always failed. If this is true for a thin patient with the colon visible under our hands, what chance has the masseur, rubbing where he thinks the colon should lie? Anyone who will kill and open a rabbit and try to move the scybala along the colon will be surprised to see how difficult it is, on account of the firm grasp of the bowel wall. Although bowel movements may be obtained after massage, our experience with the X-ray makes us feel sure that it is not due to any direct forwarding of the intestinal contents.

On page 230 and elsewhere he describes high and low enemas, although on page 239 he admits that the successful introduction of the long colonic tube under all circumstances requires a great deal of skill and ingenuity. He describes how it can be done, but we are quite sure that he would have